FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH CEMA DELEGATE DISCUSSES COOPERATION TASKS

LD260945 Warsaw PAP in English 0608 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 -- In an interview for PAP correspondent in Moscow, Poland's Deputy Permanent Representative to the CMEA Stanislaw Wylupek stressed the organization was not at all as heavy and inert as some might believe.

"Obviously, like any international organization, we are bound by certain procedures of reaching a common stand, by a mechanism of agreement etc. which undoubtedly prolongs decision-making," he said.

"But this is an unavoidable price, if the interests of individual member states are to be taken into account, which after all is the CMEA's principal rule. A different thing is that nowadays we are much more critical of its work, have a clearer vision of its shortcomings and a more realistic evaluation of the threats they pose.

"The socialist countries are now entering a new phase of their development, which can undoubtedly be regarded as a turning point. Today's world has seen a lot of entirely new problems, threats and challenges which we must meet, unless we are to move backwards as a community," Wylupek said.

"But this requires entirely different solutions, methods and instruments form those which have been in use until now, as the old ones have become insufficient or simply outlived their usefulness," he added.

"The key task today is to intensify the respective national economies on the basis of scientific-technical progress. Yet, in spite of vast efforts, we are still behind the leading capitalist countries in that regard. The essential problem is to deepen the cooperation and start new forms of its which would allow to intensify social production (chiefly on the basis of scientific-technical progress) and make it more effective as well as raise the living standards.

"That is how one could generally formulate the tasks adopted at meetings in November last year in Bucharest and Moscow. More specifically, the idea is also to further improve the work of the CMEA, pass to a truly deep scientific-technical and production cooperation, and raise the role of direct links between producers, economic organizations, and scientific-technical organizations of the member states. Many subjective and objective factors have created what we call today insufficient development rate or depth of socialist integration. One heavily impeding factor was the legacy of non-complementary industrial structure copied in nearly all the countries of the community," Wylupek said.

"What is to be accomplished now is an effective and working mechanism of integration, which will require, inter alia, effective coordination of the respective economic policies of each country, easier direct contacts between companies, research and other economic institutions, and search for new forms of cooperation, especially in scientific-technical progress.

"It seems today we can already speak of a new concept, or even philosophy of cooperation that is emerging, based above all on economic mechanisms. What should be set by the higher-up are only the strategic tasks and links, based on long-range economic policies of each state, reaching some 10-15 years into the future."

"But at grass-roots level, direct co-production links should be consistently expanded and this is actually what is facilitated by internal solutions in some of the states, like Poland and the USSR which allow their companies to have direct and free choice of partners within the CMEA, sign contracts covering subassembly deliveries, and fix the economic conditions of cooperation, including prices," Wylupek said.

Asked what should be done to base CMEA internal cooperation still more on economic mechanisms and orientate it more clearly onto multilateral cooperation which, according to the organization's status should be the essence of its work, Wylupek said: "Determined drive in that direction requires a thoroughly updated economic mechanism within the CMEA -- from multilateral balancing of trade and introduction of realistic exchange rates of the national currencies, through convertibility of currencies.

"It is also necessary to regulate the price problems, by, for instance, adopting the assumption that the basis for setting the prices inside the CMEA should be current world prices convered into CMEA's international currency at its agreed exchange rate to convertible currencies. All that would form a complex, long-term and phased process.

"In our cooperation, we do not always know how to use the existing economic instruments, such as customs tariffs, for instance. A CMEA customs union might be considered as well as formation of another joint bank, let us call it the International Bank of Companies, to help finance company-to-company cooperation. It would also be advisable to form an international chamber of arbitration in the CMEA, to guarantee more efficient consideration of economic disputes.

"So far all this have been just proposals and more could be cited. But I believe that development should go in this direction, if the entire cooperation is to be based on really firm economic foundations and economic criteria.

"Also necessary is what I would term as de-bureaucratization of the CMEA," Wylupek added in conclusion.

CEMA BIOTECHNOLOGIES COOPERATION SESSION HELD

AU261715 Sofia BTA in English 1520 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA) -- The second session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Biotechnologies was held here from February 24 through 26. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Yugoslav representatives were also present as observers.

The session discussed ways to implementing the task of accelerated development of biotechnology during the current five-year period and later on. The participants adopted measures for promoting joint production and specialization in the production of new bio-products as well as for establishing direct techno-scientific contacts between organizations and enterprises of the socialist countries.

The session determined the tasks of the commission related to raising the quality and technical level of the new technologies and products made jointly. It discussed some issues of the informational servicing and of modern technical devices needed for laboratory and industrial purposes in the mastering of new biotechnological methods.

CARCANI VISITS COOPERATIVE IN DURRES DISTRICT

AU261355 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- The "Enver Hoxha" Agricultural Cooperative of Maminas, Durres District, one of the first cooperatives of our country, completed 40 years of its creation.

A rally was organised on occasion of this anniversary in the center of the cooperative on February 25. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Qirjako Mihali and other comrades.

Amidst the applauses of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Adil Carcani, who brought to the cooperativists the greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and personally of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Forty years ago, he said among the other things, two important events took place in the district of Durres, the successful application of the agrarian reform and following this the creation of the agricultural cooperative of Maminas which marked the beginning of the collectivization of agriculture in this district.

Then Comrade Adil Carkcani spoke of the great tasks set by the 9th congress of the party for the development of agriculture, the work full of drive that has burst out to realize these tasks.

A message of greetings was sent from the meeting to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

In this context the scientific session, "The Development and Progress of our Socialist Countryside Is a Result of the Correct Marxist-Leninst line of our Party and the Teachings of Comrades Enver Hoxha" was organized, where some papers were read out by cadres and specialists of the economy.

GEGPRIFTI, LEADERS ATTEND SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

AU261413 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Tirana, February 26 (ATA) -- On occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the "7 Nentori" Industrial Secondary School, heroine of socialist labour, a solemn meeting was organized in one of the halls of this school in the capital, on February 25.

Present were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, the minister of construction, Farudin Hoxha, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

ZHIVKOV ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON CPSU JAN PLENUM

AU201021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Feb 87

["Memorandum of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the BCP Central Committee Politburo on Certain Considerations in Connection With the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Work on Further Conducting the BCP's Strategic Course" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, we will read Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum to the BCP Central Committee Politburo entitled Certain Considerations in Connection with the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Work on Further Conducting the BCP's Strategic Course, which was released for publication as a result of a decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on 11 February 1987.

The memorandum reads:

Comrades, the recently held plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was awaited with great interest. The report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the decisions adopted by the plenum are now the focus of widespread attention and comment. This is understandable, because we are dealing with a plenum of the Central Committee of Lenin's party, held at a moment of exceptional importance in the development of the Soviet country, of the socialist community, and of the present-day international situation.

From preliminary statements by our Soviet comrades on preparations for the plenum it appeared that the CPSU leadership intended to raise important problems pertaining to restructuring the entire Soviet society, which began with the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and with the 27th CPSU Congress. Our party leadership was informed about this process at various occasions to a certain extent, and under certain forms. What is the importance of this plenum for the Soviet country's development? There is no doubt that this question was most correctly answered by the CPSU leadership itself. As is known, in his closing speech, delivered on behalf of the Politburo, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his high appreciation for the work of the plenum and for the decisions it adopted.

As for us, we are unanimous in stating that we studied these documents with great interest, this pertains in particular to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's report. In hailing these documents we are expressing our full, our ardent political, ideological, and moral support for the Soviet comrades.

What did the CPSU Central Committee plenum show?

First, the report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the decisions adopted by the plenum expressed the CPSU's total view on the character and essence of the USSR's restructuring process. Tasks are mapped out that will contribute to making socialism adopt the most updated forms of social organization, to the most complete revelation of its humanitarian character. As a result of this, the January plenum not only confirmed the correctness of the line mapped out by the 1985 April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the 27th CPSU Congress. The January plenum, in addition to this, adopted an important task, involving great responsibility: to fully develop and specify the course toward a thorough and comprehensive innovation of Soviet society. We rejoice that, following the April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, positive results were achieved in developing the Soviet economy and in other sectors of social life. At the same time, the plenum confirmed the urgency and great necessity of changes for the total innovation of Soviet society.

Second, the most characteristic feature of the plenum's work is the great plan of restructuring, the firm will of the CPSU to implement this process, and to direct the country along the path of changes. At the plenum the Soviet comrades expressed their firm resolve to transform the restructuring's course into the awareness and will of the entire party, of the entire people. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, restructuring is no longer only an idea, it is a reality which the Soviet people are linking to their plans in life, to the country's destiny, and to its international authority and prestige.

We are convinced that the more dynamically this process develops, the more fruitful its impact on the Soviet people's lives and on the entire socialist community will be.

Third, the postulate on the connection between the restructuring and democratization of Soviet society plays a role of greatest importance in the plenum documents.

The report contains a total range of measures in which democratization of Soviet society will be implemented and the development of people's self-management will be achieved.

We are particularly discussing the development of democracy in production, which is regarded as the most important trend of democratization. We are talking about introducting forms of production organization permitting every working individual to feel they are the true masters of their work enterprises. We mean the election of managers of enterprises, of production workshops, of brigades and sections, of kolhoz farms and sections. We are talking about overcoming doubts; about the cooperative movement; about the convening of regular collective farmers congresses; we are talking about perfecting the election system, its further democratization; about the elaboration of new penal legislation; about changes in regulations on electing secretaries of rayon, okrug, town, and oblast, as well as of kray party committees and Central Committees of the union republics' Communist Parties. We are talking about the method of selecting central leading party organs' staffers. We are talking about control over party, state, and economic organs over the cadres working in them, about new principles of leadership in the cultural sector, and about restructuring trade unions by expanding their rights under self-management conditions and by increasing the competences of the workers' collectives. We mean perfecting the work of the Komsomol and of other social organizations, and so forth.

We are gratified that on these questions we also share common views with the Soviet comrades.

Fourth, the report and the other plenum document state the basic trends of leadership in the CPSU cadre policy at the present stage of development.

The fact that the Soviet party leadership considered it necessary to dwell, in particular, on lessons from shortcomings that were allowed to occur, lessons pertaining to the Central Committee, the Politburo, the CPSU Secretariat, and the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations, reveals the problems urgency in this respect.

The report read by Mikhail Gorbachev at the January plenum developed a number of postulates on the criteria and approaches in selecting cadres, on the necessity for highly professional qualifications and competence, on a strict state of organization and discipline, on the necessity for continuing the cadre policy and on the restructuring of cadres in various spheres of Soviet society. The report also impresses us by the importance it attaches to links between specific tasks in individual spheres and new requirements cadre activities should conform to.

Fifth, the decisions of the January plenum will evoke a positive response throughout the world. They will favorably influence the development of the socialist community and the world socialist system and will strengthen the international communist and workers movement and the struggle to rescue mankind from thermonuclear disaster. New conditions created for further implementing the common trend to restructure CEMA, for raising socialist economic integration to a level in conformity with requirements of contemporary scientific-technical progress, and for solving economic and social tasks in the socialist community's member-states.

We entirely support the new style and approaches of th CPSU, which aim to eliminate formalism and outward show [paradna strana] in relations among socialist countries and to expand the practical sphere of our unity of action on the economic, political, and ideological fronts.

In the future our party will also continue to actively participate in the common work to develop ideas and approaches further building the socialist community and socialist integration. As I already pointed out, the new course of the CPSU is of tremendous importance for the development of workers and communist parties and for their struggle against the antipeoples and antidemocratic policy of state-monopolist capitalism.

Imperialist propaganda is striving to strike at the heart of socialism. It is trying to represent it as an antidemocratic and antihumanitarian system and to describe it as a system which deprives people of a sense of responsibility, enterprise, and initiative. The CPSU plenum decisions are a topical and effective countermeasure against anticommunist propaganda.

All this shows that the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in January 1987 is an important political event in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet people. This plenum will play a decisive role in achieving the historic goals sought by the party of Lenin's invigoration of the Soviet people. It will contribute to the common tasks facing the fraternal socialist countries at the present stage of drastic changes and will increase the strength of socialism on a worldwide scale.

Comrade, the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once more proved how important it is to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory, how important it is to adopt an innovative approach to problems of socialist construction in accordance with new realities of social progress and conforming with the specific conditions existing in each country. The necessity of such an approach logically manifests itself at the present stage of our countries' development. The essential meaning of this stage is that we are living through a period of drastic change in the development of socialism, in the development of our entire community.

At the 1986 Moscow conference of first secretaries and general secretaries of fraternal countries we unanimously stated that the socialist countries are facing a merciless dilemma: either adopt vanguard positions in the scientific-tecnical revolution and the economic sphere and reveal the advantages of the socialist way of life, or remain stagnant and face an increasing number of acute problems likely to produce crisis situations. The reasons for this situation are varied. At the present stage of development, reasons and factors common to all socialist countries are facing us more and more urgently. They are not peripheral problems in the development of socialism but are affecting the very essence and future of socialism. This is why, even if we experienced ideal development in the past, the very fact that new realities exist is sufficient to pose the urgent question of a new stage of development, of new large-scale measures in socialist construction.

Our experience shows that the dialectics of common features, of peculiar features, and of individual features is a great law in the development of socialism. This dialectic demands that the common principles of socialism should be applied in a creative manner, that their specific manifestations should be revealed, that the character of the link between the processes which are taking place in a given country should be taken into consideration, that different emphasis should be placed on the political activities of a given party, and so forth.

As to the present stage of changes, its characteristic feature is the existence of the most varied factors and conditions that have historically developed in individual countries. This makes it possible for each party to map out and implement, according to existing conditions, a strategy of restructuring that is likely to ensure a renewal of socialist society in the long run. At the same time, it is completely logical that there should be mutual influencing and a mutual enrichment of the political trends followed by the individual communist parties.

The BCP has never manifested national arrogance or disregard for the achievements of the other fraternal parties and countries. One of our party's valuable traditions is to enrich its own experience through the experience of the fraternal parties, in particular as regards the great experience of the CPSU. Loyal to this tradition, we follow with great interest and attentively study the activities and new decisions of the CPSU in perfecting socialism. This is particularly necessary today in connection with the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, from which we as a party and as a country are drawing the necessary conclusions.

The determining factor in this connection is that in the spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet comrades, like Bulgarian Communists, are searching for new solutions to urgent social problems, that we are both creating and applying practical, new approaches.

In this context it is not necessary to dwell on questions of the socialist revolution victory in our country, on the great cause of 9 September 1944, on the construction of the foundations of socialism, and on overcoming the manifestations of the personality cult.

For as long as 30 years our party consistently followed the Leninist general line of the 1956 April Plenum on the construction and perfection of socialist society in Bulgaria. The implementation of this policy permitted us to achieve dynamic and stable growth, growth free of crisis situations and upheavals.

Thanks to the Leninist April general line of our party, we worked out and applied basically new solutions and postulates in our economic life, in the social sphere, in our intellectual life, and in expanding socialist democracy. During the last 30 years, Bulgaria has achieved one of the highest rates of development in the world. The great leap in our national income is the best example of this. In 1956 national income amounted to 3.2 billion leva. Within 30 years this amount increased approximately eight times. Our foreign trade exchange in 1956 amounted to 647 million currency leva. Exports amounted to 353 million leva, while machine building equipment worth 16 million currency leva was exported. This represented only 2.3 percent of our total exports. In 1985 our foreign trade exchange amounted to more than 27 billion currency leva. During the current 5-year plan period our trade exchange is expected to exceed 32 billion currency leva, and nearly 70 percent of our exports to socialist countries consist of machine building and electronic industry products.

Present-day Bulgaria, which has been completely transformed economically, socially, and culturally, is a result of these achievements attained with the people's selfless labor.

In assessing all this, we are not carried away by self-complacency. As I have stressed on several occasions, our ascending development and our progress are not a triumphal march. We are investing tremedous creative efforts in our work and struggle. We are overcoming difficulties caused not only by the greatness and scope of the revolutionary changes but also by our inexperience, by our shortcomings, and by our weaknesses. Our party is constantly developing its ability to adopt a self-critical approach to its own work, to eliminate its weaknesses and shortcomings, and to face and meet them. If we sum up all these statements, we can say without hesitation: The general April line of the BCP is vital; it is a line confirmed by experience in life. Life has made us even more irreconcilable toward everything that obstructs and halts our progress along the path we have mapped out for ourselves. We are soberly and realistically assessing the fact that every new stage confronts us with new tasks, requires creative new solutions, demands that we must discard ideas once considered correct but which are now outdated. It is a well-known fact that our party program was adopted 16 years ago. in this program we mapped out the task of building a developed socialist society in our country. However, in those early days we were already aware that theoretical thought had not its last word on this question. In recent years we developed new views and approaches to building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. At the same time, we are implementing the cognition and application of objective laws, the scientific-technical revolution, and the democratization of our social life. We devote particular attention to objective laws, and not only from a theoretical point of view. For a long time we have been working to reflect the requirements of these laws in the specific conditions of economic activities, of social development, and of intellectual life. We made a start on the implementation of the postulate on the state as owner and on the workers collective as the manager of socialist property. The results of work to democratize labor relations and economic relations are the Labor Code, the Code on Economic Activities, the election of plant managers and brigade leaders, the new postulates on associations, and so forth.

At the special plenums of the BCP Central Committee -- the February 1985 and January 1986 Plenums -- we discussed the problems of the modern scientific-technical revolution with emphasis on the country's present and future development. In accordance with this, we are renewing our science and technological policy. We set ourselves the goal of establishing a new economic link between production and the working people, relying even more strongly and widely on the workers' interest indirect participation in economic and political life and the management of social affairs. We are concerned with preparing conditions for a gradual changeover to the people's political self-government.

In Bulgaria power in the name of the people has been built up and is operating. To achieve this self-government -- and it will undoubtedly be a lengthy process to carry out, requiring the solution of complex problems -- it is necessary, to use the words of Lenin, for us to change over to power through the people. To achieve this, we are not only obliged to seek, but -- with conviction -- constantly to seek and apply new forms for expanding socialist democracy. The high level we have attained and the possibilities we have at hand have enabled us to set a new goal, namely to turn Bulgaria into one of the developed countries in terms of economic and cultural aspects. The pertinacity with which we have taken on the implementation of this task is well known.

In connection with all of this, at the 13th BCP Congress we worked out and approved a new strategic course for the further conduct of the party's Leninist April general line. This is why we now face the task of restructuring based on this policy course for qualitatively new growth. In conducting and enriching the April line under the new conditions, we must effect a new breakthrough to restructure what has been achieved in all spheres, in all directions of our activity. If we fail to do this, we will compromise the April line itself.

Accordingly, the question at hand is to achieve through the new strategic course qualitative growth in the economy and the other spheres of social life. This is a course of technological renewal and decisive structural changes in production, of expanding socialist economy and transforming it into self-management, a course of expansion and deepening of democracy at all levels. This is a course of qualitative changes in the party's social policy and the ideological work, in the cadres' work for their unification and reorganization. This is a course of uncompromising struggle against weaknesses and negative phenomena, to consolidate everything that is new and progressive in our life.

The course for qualitative new growth is already underway. As has been pointed out, the conduct of this course means a breakthrough and deep restructuring in all things, everywhere. If we fail to realize this, if we lapse into a position of self-satisfaction, we will not achieve anything. We are already reorganizing ourselves in accordance with the principles of self-management, toward which there has been a gradual turn in all fields of our development. We have set up councils in the Council of Ministers, as well as new associations and economic trusts. We have formed economic complexes. We have been concerning ourselves on a broad front with overcoming the manifestations of a narrow branch and territorial feudalism, and have brought the new Labor Code into force. We are carrying out decisive measures for technological renewal, to improve construction, to further improve the quality of products, to satisfy the market requirements for consumer goods, and to introduce greater order in pricing.

The January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which can justifiably be assessed as a historic event, once more gives the opportunity to enrich our strategic course. The ideas developed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and our own strategic course coincide in the basic elements, and we are completely at one with the CPSU in understanding the need for profound restructuring at the present stage of radical change. The decisions of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee give us new stimuli, new incentives for implementing this cause, for fulfilling the plans of the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrades,

The foremost task is for us to develop and consistently carry out the strategic course for qualitatively new growth in the economy and in all fields of social life.

First, the main thing now is for us to carry out the restructuring mapped out in the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Without such restructuring in all spheres, from top to bottom, it is impossible to achieve qualitatively new growth based on the scientific and technical revolution, to accelerate our socioeconomic advance, or to ensure a higher living standard for the people. This is now the basic element of our political and organizational work; it consists of control on the part of all organs and organizations.

Radio and television, the newspapers -- all mass media -- are called upon to struggle for the restructuring, they are called upon to reflect and to support this process.

A new view and a new approach are necessary to rely upon the party's collective and upon the aspirations of all working people to think and work in a new manner. With even greater perseverance we must promote the postulate that party decisions should be a cause and a creative deed in which not only the leading party organs but the entire party, the millions of people in our country, should participate extremely closely.

After the leading organs have adopted a certain decision, we should not regard the work as completed. In implementing every decision strict organizations must be established in all spheres of our social life. Numerous new problems are emerging on the spot, in enterprises, and within workers' collectives. Our experience shows that in certain cases, insufficient control is exerted, there is insufficient care for specific problems, and very often it is impossible to comprehend the problems in all their diversity.

I stress once again: Party decisions are transformed into a material force only when millions of people are actively involved in formulating, implementing, and specifying these problems. This demands that the working people should be well informed and briefed on the processes and events taking place in our society. Such an approach is vitally important today.

Second, the further implementation of our strategic course demands the establishment of additional measures, ensuring the implementation of party projects.

I am posing this question because we allow a number of valuable decisions and postulates to be forgotten and to remain unimplemented. Hence, the inflation of decisions which we have mentioned on several occasions.

It is necessary we do not forget that responsibility for implementing decisions is collective as well as personal.

Along party, state, and social lines -- namely, in all spheres of life -- people are working in our country who are invested with confidence and great rights. Is it not strange for some people to adopt the position of being observers or to complain about problems whose solution depends on themselves and no one else?

In this connection it is necessary to pay particular attention to an improvement in the role and energetic capacity of the party, of all party organs and organizations.

It is necessary to become even more fully aware of the responsibility assumed by party organs and organizations at the present stage of our development. This applies to the Politburo, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, the okrug, and the municipal party committees. It is necessary to think about the future role of party organs and organizations in enterprises and plants under the conditions of self-government.

It is particularly important today that the new postulates on self-management, the associations, and the self-managing organs should be implemented in practice. It is necessary to provide for the necessary stability of the new structures.

Third, let us talk about our cadre policy:

The cadre policy we have pursued so far is correct. It is the policy we have conducted since the April plenum, one based on confidence in cadres and one of support for all leading officials who have devoted themselves to the party cause. It is a policy of coordinating cadres from different generations, of rallying and uniting them on the basis of the general party line. It is a policy that guarantees every working individual who is a BCP member or a member of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], or who does not belong to any party, the opportunity of being appointed to a position in accordance with their political and professional qualities. It is a policy of boldly enhancing and promoting young cadres, a policy of care for their development, of enhancing their ability.

It is a policy of timely and topical cadre renewal at all levels, beginning with the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Council of Ministers, and so forth. It is a policy demanding a restructuring of the cadres, especially at times of change. The chief task at the present stage of development is to rally and restructure the cadres in light of the strategic course for a qualitatively new growth.

In our assessment, for several years our leading cadres were educated and acted in a situation where their qualities as organizers and their executive capzcities were most urgently required. The situation is by far more complicated today, since methods of technological renewal are necessary -- methods for improving the economic efficiency of production and for a restructuring in all spheres of life. Cadres today are required to convince and to lead the workers' collectives that evaluate and elect them.

As a result, the main thing is work with people. All this is a process of restructuring, of creating a new style of work and leadership, of new requirements facing our cadres.

In the future we must again focus attention on creating the best possible opportunities for action and conditions for the self-fulfillment of all our society's talented individuals. It is obvious that we must help those cadres who are not able to adapt themselves to the restructuring process. Those who are unwilling to do so, however, must resign from their positions and duties. As for cadres who are corrupt, as in the past, they must be resolutely eliminated and most strictly held responsible.

Fourth, it is urgently necessary to complete the trends mapped out on restructuring in numerous political structures.

I am talking about the social organizations in the first place. In this connection their congresses must be well prepared, with particular attention being paid to the intensification of the independent [samodenyo] nature of their work. I am also referring to reform at the higher level of our state power. I am also referring to the question of further enhancing the role of the local organs of administration. As in the past, we must strengthen, develop, and enhance the mutual cooperation with the BZNS.

In accordance with the decision of 18 September 1985 by the Politburo, we must review the implementation of our measures for the struggle against negative phenomena. Such a periodic review is necessary. The Politburo decision expressly stresses that the struggle against negative phenomena and deformations must not assume the nature of a temporary campaign. It is a well known fact that, in accordance with the Political decision in question, plenums of okrug and municipal BCP committees were held, numerous measures were planned, a certain impetus was given, and certain results were achieved, but in certain spheres the work began to slow down.

Why did this happen? Not because we underestimate the negative phenomena or abandoned the struggle against them, but because certain comrades traditionally thought that this was one of those campaigns against shortcomings and mistakes.

That was incorrect since socialism is not insured against negative phenomena. They emerge spontaneously in our society, too. There are objective reasons for their existence, especially regarding commodity-monetary relations.

This inevitably creates possibilities for the emergence of certain negative phenomena. The question is, and this is our duty, to reduce these possibilities, and what is particularly important, to organize a consistent struggle against them, to raise the role of the social organizations, the state organs, including the judicial organs, and so forth.

It is an important fact that we cannot wage an effective struggle against negative phenomena unless the activities of the party, state, social, and all other organs have a reciprocal effect, unless these organs are constantly informed about the way certain decisions are accepted and implemented, and what the moods, thoughts, and feelings of the working people are in this respect. Hence, the task is not to organize temporary briefings from time to time but to maintain constant, reciprocal contact.

This question continues to be underestimated in the BCP Central Committee, as well as in other high organs.

It is also underestimated by the mass media, with the exception of television and RABOTNICHESKO DELO to a certan extent.

Thousands of citizens' letters are received by the central organs. However, the reciprocal link is not always present. Practical experience, however, shows that at least 50 percent of the questions raised and citizens' complaints are justified.

What makes the citizens address the higher organs?

The reason is unmistakable. It is obvious that the respective competetent organs have shows a lack of understanding, and sometimes even disregard for their justified requests.

It is high time to put and end to the practice of transferring resolved questions to those about whom the citizens are complaining.

The leading organs should not confine themselves to issuing instructions and think that in doing so they have accomplished their tasks. They must exert control up to the last moment, they must be informed about the way in which the tasks are being implemented. As I have already stressed, it is necessary to create an effective reciprocal link.

Let us touch upon another very important question. Numerous links are protected and untouchable, immune to criticism. If such cautiousness, such a delicate attitude to them are to a certain extent understandable in the case of the local and departmental press, they are unjustified as regards the central press, and RABOTNICHESKO DELO in particular.

Why, for example, should RABOTNICHESKO DELO not closely examine important issues as well as shortcomings in the work of the okrug BCP committees, and as regards the activities or certain higher-ranking government departments and organs?

Sixth. It would be expedient to hold at an early opportunity the BCP Central Committee plenum on problems of social policy that was planned last year. As regards goals and content, this plenum must ensure a new quality in our social policy with its documents and decisions, and new social policy concept should be developed. In particular, it should deal with the unity of the economic, social, and intellectual spheres. It must resolve certan urgent social problems of our intelligentsia, and of other strata of the population. In the spirit of the new economic mechanism the plenum should work out measures for consistently implementing the principle of social justice according to the quality and quantity of labor, so that we may guarantee the further perfection of our socialist way of life.

We must continue to devote constant care to consistently deepening our fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We promote a line of comprehensively drawing closer together with the Soviet Union, economically, politically, culturally, and so forth.

We are all aware of the essential role of this policy plays in the development of Bulgaria. It has been adopted as the cause of millions of people. The situation created after the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and after the 27th CPSU Central Committee raised Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation to a qualitatively new stage of development. This cooperation is now facing exceptionally great opportunities, at all levels and in all spheres. We have the full understanding and support of the new Soviet Government and of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

New measures are necessary for expanding our cooperation within CEMA and expanding our cooperation with the other socialist countries.

Eighth, the implementation of qualitatively new growth requires us to pay particular attention to our ideological work. We must admit that this sector lags behind when compared with our country's successful overall development, our social life, our ideas, and the revolutionary, creative strength of our party. It is today necessary to create a mass social consciousness that will help implement the party's strategic course and social and ethical principles.

Hence, it is now necessary to thoroughly equip not only the leading cadres, but also the workers class, agricultural workers, intelligentsia, and all working people in our country with our party's new theoretical views and approaches.

It is necessary to raise to a new level the Bulgarian people's political culture in conformity with the principles of socialist self-management.

We must pay close attention to education and implementing the young people's talents under the newly existing conditions of our development. Today's correct ideological approach requires that the new processes be correctly evaluated, and that a position of struggle be adopted in connection with accomplishing the far-reaching changes in our society.

In this connection it is necessary to efficiently prepare the planned plenum of the BCP Central Committee on problems of ideological work. It is obvious that the ideological process cannot be separated from the far-reaching changes that are now being implemented in our lives.

Ideological work will be modern and effective if we tackle the problems of restructuring and if our ideological work confirms the new trends in various spheres of our special life.

We have long overcome the prejudice that our enemies may take advantage of our self-criticism in order to slander and disgrace the socialist system. Our own experience shows how necessary criticism is in all sectors of social life for the correct implementation of the party's political line.

We do not need criticism for its own sake, but specifically targeted criticism that is closely linked with and facilitates tasks of restructuring mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress.

These are some of the basic questions that should be tackled in order to carry out the restructuring and achieve a qualitatively new growth in our economy, as well as in other fields of our social life.

This is the goal toward which we must direct all the efforts, attention, and energies of the Communists, united agrarians, and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As we continue to develop, and in accordance with the new experience gained by the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, our party policy will also be logically complemented and enriched.

If we lose the spirit of revolutionary creativity, we will destroy our main characteristic as communists. That is why we must always think and act in a Leninist way and involve all the people in this process.

EDITORIAL ENDORSES 'MEMORANDUM' ON CPSU PLENUM

AU250941 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Unrelentingly Implement the BCP's General April Line To Achieve New Heights in Building a Developed Socialist Society]

[Excerpts] The BCP and all our people were acquainted yesterday with a very important document -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum "Certain Considerations in Connection With the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum and the Work in Further Conducting the BCP's Strategic Course." All citizens of socialist Bulgaria are confronted with a profoundly meaningful, analytical, and future-oriented document worked out by our first party and state leader. A few days before this document's release, the BCP Central Committee Politburo's decision on the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum's work and decisions was published as well. In their entirety the memorandum and decision represent an unmistakable program for the further consistent implementation of the BCP's general April line, with an eye to achieving new heights in building a developed socialist society in our country.

A valuable feature of our party is that it enriches its own experience through the experience of the fraternal parties -- and above all the experience of the CPSU. This is why precisely we are drawing the necessary conclusion for our work from the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, among others.

Today, as ever, the innovative, revolutionary ideas and plans adopted by the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum are a source of ideas for our own immediate tasks. All communists and our entire people cordially welcome the processes that are taking place today in the Soviet Union and, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out in his memorandum, our people are expressing their wholehearted ideological and moral support for the Soviet comrades.

For 4 decades the People's Republic of Bulgaria has developed the closest, most sincere, and most fraternal mutual relations with the glorious Soviet Union. Complete unanimity of thought exists between the BCP and the CPSU, characterized by exceptional warmth and a fraternal spirit of cooperation. As in the past, we also continue in the future to devote constant care to consistently implementing the Soviet Union's trend and intensifying our fraternal friendship. [passage omitted]

It is virtually important to recall the demand for an innovative approach to the problems of socialist construction in accordance with the new realities that are emerging in the social process and in accordance with the specific conditions that exist in each country. [passage omitted]

As the memorandum stresses, it is in a spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism that both the Soviet comrades and the Bulgarian communists are looking for innovative solutions to the urgent social problems. We are both creating and applying practical new approaches. The April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee worked out a Leninist course that is unrelentingly promoted and steadily enriched, according to the newly emerging conditions and tasks. Thanks to this course, our party has achieved a dynamic and stable growth, free of crises and upheavals. During the last 3 decades the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved one of the highest rates of development in the world. Naturally, difficulties emerged and are still emerging in our country, shortcomings and mistakes have been committed. Nevertheless, the party constantly displays a self-critical attitude towards its work and is struggling against shortcomings and weaknesses. The party and state have always focused their attention on the new problems of creative construction; this attitude guarantees our country's progress. It is well known that the knowledge and utilization of objective laws, as well as the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution and the democratization of our social life, are proceeding in unison. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's April line, numerous new decisions and postulates were implemented in our country in the economic, social, and intellectual sphere, as well as in the process of democratization. [passage omitted]

Naturally, we are constantly enriching our general April line. Life is continually confronting us with new problems requiring solutions. The experience of the fraternal parties, including the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January plenum, also suggests numerous possibilities. As our first party and state leader stresses, the essential thing is that the ideas developed by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January plenum and our strategic course coincide regarding the main and basic issues [passage omitted]

The memorandum emphasizes problems of the struggle against negative phenomena. This struggle is not a campaign and must become the constant concern of our entire party, the state organs, and social organizations. [passage omitted]

These are some of the main questions that should now be revealed and resolved at the present stage of development. Our political line, tested by life experience, will continue to develop, be complemented, and enriched. This is a powerful demand of the revolutionary and creative spirit that has always been the main virtue of the communists. The BCP will continue to think and act in a Leninist manner and to involve the entire people in this style of work.

This is the guarantee of our future successes.

This is the guarantee of new achievements that will be accomplished by the Bulgarian people in their progress toward a developed socialist society.

CHARTER 77 HUNGER STRIKERS TO TRAVEL TO PRAGUE

AU261209 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, Feb 26 (AFP) -- About 10 members of the Charter-77 dissident movement in Czechoslovakia have launched a series of hunger strikes to protest the arrest of fellow dissident Petr Pospichal, the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People (VONS) announced Thursday. The dissidents, including former Brno University Dean Jaroslav Sabata, are taking turns to go on hunger strike for 48 to 72 hours. They began the action in Brno, Mr. Pospichal's hometown in south Moravia, southeastern Czechoslovakia, on February 13, and are due to move north to Olomouc on March 7 and from there onto Prague on March 17, the VONS said.

Mr. Pospichal, 26, a former typographer who became a Charter-77 activist, was arrested last January 22 in Brno and charged with "subversive activities." He is accused of establishing contacts with the outlawed Polish Solidarity trade union and distributing leaflets hostile to the Prague regime printed by Polish and Czechoslovakian opposition groups.

Two leaders of the VONS, Petr Uhl and Anna Sabatova, said they were prepared to testify before a court that they, along with other dissidents, were behind the printing of some of the leaflets, copies of Charter-77 documents.

PAPER EYES REASONS FOR U.S. 'UNDERMINING' TREATY

AU251003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 87 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky article in the "Notes" column: "Why They Are Liquidating the Treaty"]

[Text] Politicians' statements and U.S. news commentaries discuss a "broadened interpretation" of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of the system of antimissile defense (ABM). The objective is quite obvious -- undermining the treaty that the Pentagon regards as an obstacle to militarizing space. Washington interprets the fundamental issues of the treaty in a distorted manner. In this way it wants to free itself for the development and the tests of weapons in the field, which will be in the future the key component of the space arms systems.

Thus the "broadened interpretation" of the Soviet-U.S. treaty is another one in the series of attempts to liquidate contractual agreements with the Soviet Union, which since their conclusion in the seventies have considerably contributed to the improvement of the Soviet-U.S. relations and to an increase in the stability of the international situation.

The obvious and overt attempts of the White House to undermine and liquidate treaties have elicited alarm in the United States as well as in NATO countries. In the United States, some politicians, public figures, and especially scientists demand that the Reagan government continue to observe the ABM treaty. Some Democrats in Congress have sent a letter to the President in which they warn him of the dangerous consequences of the treaty's violation. Senator J. Bennett Johnston calls the White House policy "the biggest error committed by the United States," and Senator Carl Levin added that the realization of the Star Wars plan will have a far reaching negative impact on international relations.

Circles connected with the military-industrial complex are waging a campaign against the ABM treaty. Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger is particularly engaged in it. Why? According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. military-industrial complex realizes space weapons give the armament concerns prospects for much greater profits than has been the case to date. The U.S. defense secretary is their man in Washington.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING ECONOMY

LD262229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed speeding up scientific-technical advancement at its session in Prague today and decided that this issue will be presented to the party Central Committee session this March.

The Presidium also discussed and endorsed the course and schedule of work to prepare for restructuring the economic mechansim, prepared by the federal government. A comprehensive document will be written and published by the end of this year. Implementing the restructuring influences the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan tasks and the preparation of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The necessary legal changes will be important to the restructuring. To start with, a bill on socialist enterprise will be formulated and the amendment to the economic code, labor code, and other legal provisions will be prepared.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium emphasized the importance of restructuring the economic mechanism as a key part of the socioeconomic program of the 17th party congress, of intensifying the national economy, and of increasing its efficiency. It pointed out that its mastering will require intense political, organizational, and ideological work; a creative and demanding attitude; and overcoming routine and inertia.

The Presidium also decided party bodies, communists, and senior managers of the state and economic bodies, enterprises, and organizations should view the exact and high quality fulfillment of the demanding and complicated tasks of restructuring as their duty of utmost importance. Along with tackling the issues of restructuring, the consistent fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan and the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan must also be safeguarded.

SLOVAK PARTY PAPER VIEWS RESTRUCTURING IN USSR

AU261041 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Attractiveness of Socialism on the Increase"]

[Text] Tomorrow it will be exactly 1 year since M. Gorbachev declared from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress:

"Now a lot -- in fact, everything -- will depend on how efficiently we make use of the advantages and possibilities provided by the socialist system and of its economic strength and social potential; on how we will be able to replace outdated social forms and the style and methods of work; and on how we will be able to harmonize them with the changed conditions. Only in this way will we be able to enhance the strength of our country, raise the Soviet people's material and spiritual life to a qualitatively new level, and intensify the creative impact of socialism as a social system in world development."

Only 1 year has passed, and more changes have taken place in the land of the Soviets during this year than during the whole of the previous decade.

An unappeasable fight has been launched against bureaucracy, bribery, and abuse of official position. The "zones free of inspection and criticism" have ceased to exist. Exaggeration of successes and the distortion of results has been replaced by a sober, analytical evaluation of the situation. The decentralization of management continues; the functions of central agencies are clearly changing, and the jurisdictions of local Soviets and of the basic links of the economy (enterprises or associations) have been greatly expanded. Working discipline and industrial order have been strengthened. Material values are being conserved more and labor productivity is increasing. The principles of just remuneration is being enforced. The economy is obviously assuming a social orientation. Even in cities one can notice a revival of the cooperative sector, and individual labor activities, until recently underrated, have been given the "green light."

Mass social organization activity is also undergoing a renewal process; the organizations are gradually getting rid of formalism, and of incompetent people and various career-seekers among the aktiv of functionaries. New, self-administrating organizations are emerging for the satisfaction of the citizens' specific interests and hobbies.

Thousands of new -- often young, energetic, able, and morally pure -- cadres have filled leading positions in all spheres. In the favorable moral-psychological atmosphere, the working people's interest in the direct management of production is growing. Many working collectives have already elected their self-administrating councils and leading economic executives. The citizens are participating actively in the administration of the state. Even the most sensitive issues of policy and the most burning problems of our life are now being publicly and frankly discussed. In this atmosphere of frequently stormy discussions, with the aid of confrontations between often contradictory views and standpoints, the restructuring is also taking place in the people's psychology.

Only 1 year has passed and two Russian words -- perestroyka and glasnost [Russian transliteration used] -- have entered foreign languages, including English. The anticommunist centers and their mouthpieces are succumbing to panic. An increasing number of listeners are refusing to accept the propaganda models of the Soviet "closed society." Current USSR policy is undermining the psychological foundations of anti-Sovietism and unmasking the bourgeois understanding of freedom of expression. During the recent peace forum in Moscow, hundreds of the most prominent representatives of the Western intelligentsia were able to convince themselves personally of how this city respects world public opinion -- and of how Washington ignores it. Since they have returned home they have not concealed their disenchantment with Reagan. Even the greatest skeptics did not hesitate to sign their name under the statement: "Today only Gorbachev is undertaking interesting political steps in the world."

The progressively thinking world today appreciates the Soviet Union's domestic policy as much as its foreign policy. Only inveterate anti-Soviets are voicing deep concern about the democratization of Soviet society. The concern is quite understandable on their part, because what if the democratization were to result in socialism's becoming an attractive example for the broad strata of the population in their bourgeois society? That is why the Soviet restructuring appears as a new "Soviet threat" to them, perhaps even more dangerous than any other equally artificial, threats. Thus, it is only that one can explain their hysterial commentaries about the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee's January session, which not only affirmed the congress line but also substantially developed and intensified it.

It must be apparent to anybody who has studied the materials of the session properly and has kept sound judgement that the Soviet communists intend to carry out far-reaching transformations in society; they intend to achieve a qualitatively new state of society, to realize magnificent economic and social programs, release the people's intellectual vigor and orient it toward creative building work. Mikhail Gorbachev asked the participants in the Moscow forum: What is so wrong with wanting to make our country better? The whole world can only profit from this.

Although they would not appear to, the Moscow forum and the January session have a great deal in common. They both show the USSR's new approaches and the style and nature of the CPSU's activity. The concept of restructuring and the concept of peace are like two communicating vessels. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Vadim Medvedev explained this during his meeting last week with journalists from socialist states as follows: "To be able to carry out the renewal of the country's life, to imbue socialism with the most modern forms of social orrganization, and to make maximum use of the humanitarian nature of our system, we need to have a firm and lasting peace and real disarmament; we must rid the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. On the other hand, restructuring and the acceleration of socioeconomic development objectively correspond not only to our country's interests, but also to social progress in general. We want to compete with the world in the economic, social, and humanitarian sphere, and not in feverish armament."

The Moscow forum provided the world with an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the new course of Soviet domestic and foreign policy and to win other sympathizers for this course. The CPSU Central Committee's January session gave the party and all Soviet people an action program whose implementation will make it possible to improve strikingly the USSR's positions in the peaceful competition with the world as mentioned above, and not only the USSR's positions. It will be a matter of raising the authority and prestige of socialism.

A single year has brought many new things in a rapidly flowing historical period so rich in social transformations. However, at the same time one cannot expect miracles even from such a year. After all, the congress' strategy of acceleration is planned up to the end of the century. Moreover, the restructuring process has proved to be more complicated than originally envisaged. So far only the very first effects of restructuring have become apparent; one is making use of the social and organizational reserves which are lying, so to say, on the surface.

Let us look at the economy. The material prerequisites and economic conditions for a transition to a new quality of growth -- the increased rate based on scientific-technical progress and the intensification of production by means of an improvement in all qualitative indexes -- should be established already in the present 5-year period. It is to this end that there is to be a certain increase in the share of accumulation in the creation of the national income. For instance, the volume of production investments will increase 25 percent in the Soviet 12th 5-Year Plan; this is 50 percent more than the increase in the previous 5 years. The restructuring of investment policy in particular provides the first, initial incentive for accelerating. The only thing is that the reconstruction and modernization of the production base cannot be achieved from 1 year to the next.

To use a simile, the Soviet Union is only now starting the engine of acceleration, which will later begin to provide its own power for operation. Acceleration will begin to create its own resources, and this will make it possible to accelerate development even more. Such a chain reaction, in which acceleration grows out of its own resources, will make it possible to stabilize the share of wealth in the national income and to gradually begin raising the share of consumption.

The purpose of restructuring is to activate the human factor by deepening democratism in production and other spheres of society. But even that is no easy task: one must learn to work and manage under the conditions of expanding democracy. Many people have become accustomed to carrying out orders passively; others have become accustomed to "commandeering" people without regard for the collective's opinion. And now, as they go along, executives and subordinates are expected to get rid of stereotype thinking and acquire new approaches to work.

The main restructuring front is in the people's hearts and minds. The battle for a new way of thinking and acting must be fought by each person alone. As we know, this is most difficult to do.

But restructuring has already become a fact. As the CPSU Central Committee's January session stressed: There is nowhere to withdraw to, and there is simply no other path of progress. This path is full of obstacles and unexplored places. Where can we find a guarantee that we will succeed in overcoming the obstacles and passing such places? Above all, the guarantee lies in the fact that the entire process is guided by the Leninist Communist Party -- a party that was not afraid to critically reassess its own work and find innovative solutions for historical tasks in the changed situation; a party closely linked with the people; a party determined to consistently achieve all it has resolved to do.

To achieve this is in the interests of realizing the ideals of socialism, progress, and peace.

EDITORIAL BRANDS ECONOMIC COURSE 'IRREVERSIBLE'

AU241321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Irreversible Course"]

[Text] Almost 1 year has elapsed since the 17th CPCZ Congress. The attitude of this or that leading worker or this or that citizen toward the program of accelerating our country's socioeconomic development adopted by the congress can no longer be judged only according to whether they express their vocal approval of the program or whether they appplaud it. Their attitude can only be judged in light of what they are doing for this political course. The tasks set by the congress cannot be fulfilled from one day to another -- that certainly cannot be done -- but one must not procrastinate in elaborating them and in creatively searching for new ways.

The task of acceleration and the plans for restructuring the economic mechanism (and not only that mechanism), which is connected and logically linked with it, have not arisen from some sort of subjective wish but from objective conditions we must respect if we want to satisfy the ever-increasing needs of our society and take into consideration not only domestic but also international contexts.

As usual, a struggle for something is connected with a struggle against something. What is involved is a struggle against inertia, the well-trodden paths of extensive development, unwillingness to change the style and methods of work, and indolence and complacency.

We would be naive to think proponents of such a style of work do not exist in our country. What is not involved is some sort of pigeonholing or distribution of labels: You are like this, I am like that. What is involved is that we create everywhere an atmosphere of initiative-filled search for new ways of our society's development, that we unite society, and that we cement it through the task of accelerating our country's socioeconomic development.

The process of change that the restructuring of the economic mechanism -- and actually the entire program of acceleration -- will require in our social practice, concerns and will concern all strata of our society. It concerns the interests of managers in the center, in regions, and in districts, in ministries and enterprises, in scientific research laboratories and institutes. It concerns the interests of workers and all working people. The restructuring and all the necessary changes in our lifestyle will require each one of them to work harder, with greater responsibility for one's work, to achieve societal results.

It really is not enough for socialism to have better ideas than the Old World; it must also produce better results. Let us stress this point in everything -- the economy, democracy, the way of life, culture, all spheres of human existence. Let us stress again that we will not achieve acceleration if we do not assert further changes in literally all spheres of society, in the party, in the political system, in the basis and the superstructure, in the entire structure of our self-administration.

We want more socialism. Wanting more socialism also means more democracy; it means perfecting the system of our democracy. Herein lies the essence of the revolutionary changes underway in Soviet society, changes that are freeing the mighty creative potential of the people as the sovereign ruler and manager of their country. This process is irreversible, in the Soviet Union as well as in our country.

That also is the experience of our party -- creative development and application of the Marxist-Leninist theory means not permitting any rigidity or unwillingness to delve into delicate social problems. It also means not covering up shortcomings, taking an honorable and open attitude on all issues, and trying to resolve them in accordance with the objective needs and requirements of development, with the fundamental interests of our people.

All socialist countries -- according to their conditions -- are striving to accelerate their socioeconomic development, to perfect socialism, to attain a new quality in the CEMA countries' all-round cooperation, and to further strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries and coordinate their course. Not all fraternal countries and parties work in absolutely identical conditions, not all of them have reached an identical degree of social, economic, and cultural development, and not all of them are resolving absolutely identicial tasks. However, in its historical essence this is an identical process, mutually complementing and enriching itself.

In the CPSU, above all, we see an inspiring model. The preparation for the 27th congress -- its course and program — has profoundly influenced our 17th congress and its conclusions. We attentively follow all steps being undertaken by the Soviet people in restructuring their society by studying the creative development of Marxism-Leninism as it is implemented in a convincing, principled, and Leninist manner by the party of the Soviet communists.

The recent January session of the CPSU Central Committee has made a profound impression on our communists and on all citizens. This was the session at which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, with absolute openness and boldness, unfolded the coming directions in which the elaboration of the program of the 27th congress will proceed.

As we have already reported, on Wednesday the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium was assessing how to incorporate these ideas into our situation. In this connection, it put particular stress on a consistent, intensive elaboration and realization of the approved Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanism -- but not only economic aspects, even though they are of key importance.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium depicted the further deepening of the multifaceted forms of our socialist democracy, the provision of information to the public, and the enhancement of the effectiveness of control so it becomes an integral part of accelerating socioeconomic development. Connected with these tasks are the consistent observance of the Leninist norms in the life of the party and society, the perfection of the methods of activity of the national committees and the social organizations of the National Front, and the all-round participation of the people in management

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium ordered the elaboration of a number of concrete ideas to deepen democratic principles in the political, economic, and other spheres and to develop the party's leading role. The purpose of these measures, implemented on the initiative and under the leadership of the party, is to unfold the creative energy, activity, and initiative of the people as the vital prerequisite for the further strengthening of the socialist society and its dynamic development.

In this endeavor, which -- because of its scope -- can neither be hurried nor postponed, it is precisely the CPSU's energetic approach to the restructuring of Soviet society, to this process of far-reaching changes, that is an inspiring example, setting the pace of the revolutionary process and acting as a model to realizing it. This encourages us and gives us strength.

Let us draw on the wealth of the experience of the Soviet side and on the experience and findings the other socialist countries have been acquiring. Above all, let us learn the method of unfolding the initiative of the people as sovereign manager, as the history-making factor, and as the mightiest creative force of socialism. Let us learn the art of how to bring words into harmony with deeds and how to purposefully and unshakably proceed with the realization of common objectives.

Let us also keep in mind the significant thought voiced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with workers of the Soviet information media, at which he underscored another important aspect of the CPSU's policy:

"Had we stuck to the former approaches to phenomena at the January session, had we only criticized and analyzed and not proposed a constructive program, had we not said the main things -- what to do and how to do it, how to involve new forces, how to overcome the mechanism of slowing down, and how to create a truly new mechanism of acceleration -- then we would again have been dragging our heels. We did not confine ourselves to what has been done. The January session has its importance and its place. We had to hold this session and to advance further."

We, too, will not stop. The course toward acceleration, toward the restructuring of our society, is irreversible.

LETTER MARKS NEED FOR CADRE HONESTY IN SOCIETY

AU251028 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Letter by Jozef Harasnik from Bratislava in the "Views and Reactions" column: "With Honesty and Free of Compromise"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] If we want to accelerate the restructuring of society, we must first and foremost get rid of what impedes this acceleration. In my opinion, this mainly concerns certain cadres. It world do no harm if those born earlier were more flexible in making room for younger people. By no means do I want to discredit the older cadres' contribution to the building of socialism. I would just like to stress that it is harder for an older person to adapt to a new style of work and that he is shorter of breath than young people. [paragraph continues]

In my opinion, it is also necessary to get rid of those cadres who have not yet grasped the meaning of common property and who view everything primarily through the prism of their ow "ego." Cadres should first be elected by the collective and only then installed by the superior agency. On the one hand, this would head off "cronyism" and favoritism in moving cadres, and on the other hand, someone who has been elevated to the top by a collective must act so as not to lose its trust. It goes without saying that he must be called to account if he does not perform well and that no one must be permitted to keep him under his protective wing.

In my opinion, it is necessary to proceed honestly, to shun compromises in cadre work, to rely on a core of truly upright people, and with then responsiblity to approach the acceleration of our society's construction.

BOHEMIAMS PROTEST POLLUTION, HEALTH RISKS

AU270931 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, Feb 27 (AFP) -- Residents of industrial northern Bohemia's Chomutov region are protesting about the risks of pollution from local chemical works and other plants, a reliable source said here Friday.

A petition to the local authorities has stressed the dangers to health, particularly to young children. It called for broadcasts on days of particular risk advising inhabitants to say indoors "order to reduce the frequency of sickness in the Chomutov region."

The chairman of the Chomutov district comittee, Otakar Stejskal, said that "control" measures, particularly concerning the Tusimice power station, had been implemented twice in January and once in February, and schools, health centers and other institutions had been advised.

Public information, especially directed at pregnant women, was being planned, Mr. Stejskal said. The Bohemian press urged sick people and children earlier this month not to stay outdoors too long because of the rise in atmosphereic pollution.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH USSR SIGNED

AU261344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Rolf Steinert, GDR deputy minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, and Nikolay Kulinich, deputy chairman of the Gosagroprom, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, signed a protocol on further cooperation during 1987 and 1988 in Berlin on 19 February. On the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Through the Year 2000 and in accordance with the protocol of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs and of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, on the one hand, and of Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin Institute of the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, on the other, the agreements on individual partial areas will be worked out and signed.

Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for bezirk-administered industry and food industry, had a comprehensive exchange of views with the Soviet visitor. They discussed further scientific-technological cooperation through 1990 concerning the development and introduction of technologies and products in food products enterprises in both countries.

In the preceding days, the Soviet visitor was informed on the efficiency of modern production methods in the Delitzsch Candy Combine and in the Berlin Beverages Combine. At the Berlin Development Center of the GDR Foodstuffs Industry, he acquainted himself with this year's range of new products, including the assortment of dietetic goods.

To conclude the Soviet delegation's visit, Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, gave a banquet.

AURICH RECEIVED BY SPD'S VOGEL, KLOSE IN BONN

DW261137 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] SPD Bundestag Group Chairman Hans-Hochen Vogel had a detailed exchange of opinions with FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich in Bonn today. During the talks, Vogel paid tribute to the policy of dialogue followed by the SED, in particular by General Secretary Erich Honecker. That policy offers many opportunities in the interest of preserving peace, he said, and his party had always worked for the development of such a policy. The SPD Bundestag Group was observing closely the development of relations between the FDJ and the Young Socialists, Vogel said.

Eberhard Aurich thanked the SPD politician for the fact that his party gives so much attention to the preservation of peace and the prospects of young people by launching joint initiatives with the SED. Later in the day, Eberhard Aurich also met Hans-Ulrich Klose, SPD Presidium member and treasurer, who discussed aspects of the social situation in the FRG, in particular the far-reaching effects of mass unemployment on the young generation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES LAZAR'S ITALY VISIT

LD262237 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. It approved the report on the official visit to Italy of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and his talks in the Vatican.

The government reconfirmed the statutes accepted at the latest congress of the National Cooperative Council, and the National Council of Industrial, Agricultural and Consumer Cooperatives, and at the same time called on the authorities to examine and utilize the congress recommendations that require governmental measures.

A press conference was held following the session of government, with several questions on the themes on the agenda. State Secretary Rexso Banyasz, spokesman of the government, on the official visit of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar to Italy on February 17-19 stated:

"The visit was the continuation of the high-level visits of recent years. At talks with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Gyorgy Lazar discussed several major problems of international life, and reviewed Hungarian-Italian relations, and their development and opportunities for further development." On these discussions and other meetings of the Hungarian prime minister, Rezso Banyasz said: "Both the political and the business circles paid very considerable attention to this visit. They stressed that, in full agreement with the Hungarian side, they also attribute major importance to developing relations. We are experiencing a powerful and undiminished interest and sympathy towards Hungary. This creates favourable conditions for carrying our constructive dialogue in the future, and also for further developing our relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields. The current discussions place particular emphasis on issues of economic cooperation. The Italian side showed considerable readiness towards production cooperations, the founding of joint ventures, and cooperation on third markets." The spokesman added that "the steps which the Hungarian leadership continues to make in the interest of further developing the economic reform are fairly precisely known and well evaluated in Italy. They are also familiar with our difficulties. Together with this, and alongside the official circles, companies, financial circles, the banks were also of the opinion that it is worthwhile expanding relations with Hungarian economy." The spokesmand also termed as useful the discussions carried out by Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi in Rome prior to the visit of the Hungarian prime minister.

Speaking on the visit of the Hungarian prime minister to the Vatican, the government spokesman said:

"The meeting between Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Pope John Paul II, and State Secretary Casaroli was characterized by a good and friendly atmosphere. In the course of the meeting emphasis was placed on the importance of the standpoint of the Catholic Church on easing international tension, and its initiative for safeguarding peace. The visit contributed to further strengthening the constructive relations between the Hungarian Government and the Apostolic See. As is known, the relation between the state and the Catholic Church, the government and the episcopacy, is settled in Hungary, The dialogue based on reciprocal confidence and respect which places common interest to the forefront is continuing. This dialogue encompasses all issues which occupy the attention to the entire society of contemporary Hungary. The reciprocal resolution was strengthened by the Cardinal Lekai's consistent progress which was appreciated domestically and internationally as it served the interests of both sides in the best way. The appointments for the vacancies of the seat of the archbishop of Esztergom and other pontifical functions is to be solved in this spirit."

Another question was raised on Hungary's joining the International Wheat Council (IWC). The answer ran as follows: "We are trying to make use of every forum to secure more advantageous conditions of sales for our agricultural products in international trade. Practically every exporter and major importer participate in the activities of the IWC. We directly represent our interests at any meeting related to trading in cereals. Information on production, markets and prices become available which make economic policy-decision making more reliable and well-founded."

In answer to questions about employing foreigners in Hungary in view of the prospective closing down of uneconomical plants, and regrouping of manpower, government spokesman said that foreigners may only be employed in Hungary where there is constant shortage of labour, in mining, metallurgy and construction. At present some 11,000 foreign citizens are employed in Hungary, nearly 7000 Poles, 3000 Cubans and almost a 1000 Slovaks who take part in cooperation projects near the border. The number of foreigners employed here is estimated to drop as requirements decline. Final decision is expected [word indistinct] the next period during bilateral talks where mutual interests will be observed.

On tourism, on Hungarians travelling to the West in particular, the spokesman pointed out that while in 1980 the government allocated 36.6 million dollars to cover the cost of the journeys of Hungarian citizens to the West and Yugoslavia, in 1986 the allocation rose to 165 million dollars. In 1980-86 the number of people travelling to the West doubled.

Finally, it was announced that a considerable part of the 2,800 million forint shortfall in production due to extreme weather conditions in January was made up for during January and February in industrial plants. In machine, light and chemical processing industries losses will be totally recovered by the end of the first quarter of the year.

KADAR, LCY PRESIDENT HOLD 'UNCONVENTIONAL' TALKS

LD262219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The talks between Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and his host, MSZMP general secretary Janos Kadar, lasted some 4 hours in Budapest government building, confirming the opinion that the top officials of the two parties had plenty to say to each other In an open and unconventional [nekonvencionalna] exchange of views, the main topics were the domestic situation in the two countries, bilateral relations, and topical international issues. Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milovan Zidar, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Geza Kotai, director of the Central Committee International Relations Department; and Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade, also took part in the meeting.

Kadar and Renovica informed each other detail about social and economic events, stressing in particular the role of the party in the general development of the country. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke about the efforts being made to realize the tasks and aims of the 13th LCY Congress, the long-term program of economic stabilization, and nonalignment as Yugoslavia's permament foreign policy. Kadar stressed the economic juncture in Hungary and the democratization of political and social relations in the country.

The two sides assessed that the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical relations of the two countries are developing successfully and that they should continue to be enriched.

The guarantees of successful cooperation are the well-known principles on which it is based: Sovereignty, non-interference, equality, and respect for differing positions in the international community. Both leaders reitereated that Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes in Hungary and the Hungarian national minority in Yugoslavia are an important factor in the strengthening of good-neighborliness and a real bridge of friendship. Renovica and Kadar stressed that economic relations are developing favorably, noting with particular significance that as much as 45 percent of their economic ties are accounted for by higher forms of cooperation, which Yugoslavia has not achieved to the same extent with any other country.

Turning to the global situation, the party officials of the two countries called for peace, security, disarmament, and the creation of conditions for the more rapid and freer development of countries. In this context stress was placed on the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations. There was also discussion of the development of socialism as a world process. The two sides stressed that the changes taking place in certain socialist countries also have broader significance. These changes are proof that the socialist system can also show in practice the advantages of a social system devoid of exploitation.

This afternoon in the Hunting Hall of parliament, Janos Kadar hosted a formal luncheon in honor of his guests from Yugoslavia, at which toasts were exchanged. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then visited a cooperative for communications equipment in Budapest. Today's program also envisages a visit to the memorial home of Hungarian composer Bela Bartok.

Tomorrow morning the delegation will visit neighboring Szentendre, and in the afternoon they return to Yugoslavia.

Kadar Delivers Dinner Toast

LD262204 Budapest MTI in English 2010 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- Following the Hungarian-Yugoslav talks the Central Committee of the HSWP gave a dinner in parliament in the honour of the Yugoslav party delegation headed by Milanko Renovica. Besides members of the two negotiating parties, present at the dinner, were Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, Istvan Szabo, all members of the Political Committee, Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal, all secretaries of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, all members of the Central Committee, Peter Medgyessy, minister of finance, Isvtan Huszar, director of the Institute for Party History of the HSWP CC, member of the Central Committee and leading diplomats of the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

At the dinner Janos Kadar and Milanko Renovica gave toasts.

The general secretary of the HSWP said Hungarian-Yugoslav inter-party negotiations ranged over all important points. Janos Kadar expressed his conviction that the present talks held in an open, comradely and friendly atmosphere will give new impetus to the further development of the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. To that end both sides possess the conditions and the will. It was expressed at the present meeting that there are numerous opportunities for further developing and expanding the stable well-based Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, in party, state, economic and cultural relations as well as in informal contacts among the population since both countries have the identical aim of building socialism.

"We are neighbours, connected by principles and interests," Janos Kadar said.

It is highly appreciated in Hungary that the two countries are on good terms and have a trouble-free relations which are to be developed in every aspect of life. These relations have a foundation of principle -- both countries respect the sovereignity of the other, Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Treaty organization, and Yugoslavia belongs to the movement of the non-aligned countries.

"As was stated at the meeting", Janos Kadar said, "The aims of Hungary are high, though we are not free of problems, as with our fraternal party. [sentence as received] Both nations are passing through a difficult stage of building socialism, but we are deeply convinced that the peoples of both countries will live up to their ideals and make progress towards distant targets that may be summarized as socialism and a more solid peace for our peoples and mankind.

In that spirit the delegations of the HSWP and LCY, representing the points of views of their parties and governments, equally expressed the wish and intent of the peoples of the two countries to continue building Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship and developing cooperation.

"We appreciate what Comrade Milanko Renovica told us, and his account of the main issues of building socialism, developing the country, and the tasks in ideological and political education," Janos Kadar said. Finally, he wished the Yugoslav delegation and the peoples of Yugoslavia further success and pointed out that a strong, developing Yugoslavia is in the interest of the Hungarian people. This follows from our principles, comradely and friendly solidarity," he said. [No opening quotation mark as received] [passage omitted]

Renovica Responds

LD262235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I express satisfaction, Milanko Renovica said in his reply to Kadar's toast, at the fact that this time again our talks proceeded in a spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and openness. We have carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on our internal socialist development, on our relations and on international issues. We have manifested a high level of agreement on all the important questions we discussed. Such an identity of views is normal for our two neighboring countries, linked by numerous aspects of cooperation and whose peoples are by fate turned to one another.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then said it is in both countries' interest to further deepen and promote, on a comprehensive scale, relations and good-neighborly cooperation, based on jointly established principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, independence, and non-interference in internal affairs, with respect for separate ways of internal socialist development and the different international positions of the two countries.

Developed cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP contributes particularly to such relations, Renovica added. An essential element of such a development of our relations is a continual political dialogue, which has always strengthened our mutual trust and understanding. In this way we look at this visit of ours and at today's talks, and wish to continue with such practices in future, Milanko Renovica said.

Apart from members of the party delegations, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and Politburo member, and other officials attended the formal dinner.

Delegation Visits Cooperative

LD262207 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- After the gala dinner the Yugoslav party delegation headed by Milanko Renovica visited the Budapest-based telecommunications cooperative. The delegation was accompanied by Geza Kotai. The delegation was informed on the work and achievements of the cooperative which has a staff of 1,600. Under CMEA specialization the cooperative makes teletechnical equipment containing the custom-designed circuits produced by the microelectronic unit of the cooperative. Last year production value amounted to 1,600 million forints. Eighty per cent of products are exported, mainly to the socialist countries. Non-rouble markets share 5 to 10 per cent in exports. The Yugoslav partners of the cooperative are primarily interested in the service instruments and tv cameras of international standard.

Tonight the Yugoslav party delegation is to attend a concert at the Bela Bartok Memorial House.

JOINT CSSR TRADE TALKS HELD IN BUDAPEST

LD262341 Budapest MTI in English 1545 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress held talks with Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, in Budapest February 25-26. The sides reviewed the state of implementing the 1987 goods exchange turnover protocol, and defined the tasks necessary in the interest of fulfilling the targets.

Bohumil Urban met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

MZSMP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SWITZERLAND

LD262336 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Peter Varga, member of the Central Committee and department head of the CC, left for Berne Thursday, meeting an invitation from the Central Committee of the Swiss Workers' Party. The delegation is to attend the 13th Congress of the Swiss Workers' Party.

LABOR REDEPLOYMENT TO AFFECT MORE THAN 100,000

LD270023 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] More than 100,000 people are expected to be affected in Budapest by the labor redeployment. This has been said at an activist conference of the Budapest trade unions. Attila Ritter, secretary [of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions], emphasized that in such cases the trade unions would have to keep in view at all times the interests of employees.

Janos Penzes, deputy chairman of the Budapest City council, gave a briefing about the housing situation of the capital. The trade unions take strong exception to the new apartments being delivered with no less than 50-60 and, not infrequently, more than 100 faults. It was also said that greate care should be taken when allocating support, because the certified incomes have more than once differed from the real ones.

RESPONSE TO U.S. LIFTING OF SANCTIONS CONTINUES

Catholic Paper Praises Move

AU261740 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23 Feb 87 p 1

[Commentary signed K.W.: "A Favorable Event"]

[Text] The lifting of the U.S. economic restrictions imposed on Poland 5 years ago is a morally, politically, and economically favorable event.

In moral terms it denotes the elimination of painful discrimination. The authority of the great power, which is regarded as the leader of the West and under Ronald Reagan has groundlessly claimed the role of an umpire in international relations, emphasized the sensitivity of the issue.

There were also problems of terminology. We preferred to use the term "restrykcje," which means restrictions -- a temporary suspension of obligations. On the other hand, the Americans consistently used the term "sankcje," which was meant to emphasize the repressive and retaliatory character of their measures. After all, this was the official motivation of the U.S. President when he ordered repressive measures immediately after martial law had been introduced.

The political impact of U.S. restrictions was intended to induce U.S. allies to follow suit. As a result, Poland found itself in a disadvantageous state of isolation. It is true the West European countries began to abandon this policy at least a year before the United States did, because they understood better than the U.S. leaders the artificiality and shortsightedness of such action, but Washington's long resistance continued to trammel and delay complete normalization. The lifting of U.S. restrictions has successfully eliminated this obstacle. In particular, Polish-American relations will again become positive in many spheres, although it is probable that no one expects any honeymoon. The lifting of restrictions will affect our relations with other countries, because it will boost the effectiveness of our diplomacy's activity and authority.

The economic aspect of the elimination of restrictions seems to be most obvious, but we are afraid that it is easy to make mistakes in this regard. Superficial readers and listeners may put an erroneous interpretation on the most-favored-nation clause. The thing is that this clause does not bestow any privileges; Its meaning is that a trade partner can take advantage of the trade facilities granted to most friendly countries. Since some 90 percent of countries trading with the United States enjoy such facilities, the restoration of this clause in Poland's case means no more than that Poland has again been put on a par with 90 percent of these countries.

For the sake of caution let us add that the United States has been rather capricious in applying this clause to our country. In 1951 it withdrew it and in 1960 it restored it. In the fall of 1962 it was withdrawn again and in 1964 it was restored for the next 18 years.

Another troublesome restriction was the ban on state-guaranteed bank loans and on state loans for Poland. This restriction made it difficult for us to import goods from the United States because we had to pay convertible currency for everything we bought. Now we can again request loans, but the future will show how successful we are.

All in all, we should be able to tell potential opportunities from real achievements. Making good its discrimination against us, the U.S. Government has in a way demolished an insurmountable obstacle. The rest depends on us. It seems all kinds of grumbling and pretense are absolutely out of place. The Americans have no intention of showing any embarrassment, and we could reap no advantage at all if they did. The future will show whether we are able to diplomatically and economically take advantage of this happy event, for which we have had enough time to prepare ourselves.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH Eyes Action

AU241521 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 24 Feb 87 p 5

[Marek Rudzinski commentary: "U.S. Sanctions Lifted -- Return to Policy of Common Sense"]

[Text] "Some 5 years ago, I asked the Americans to light candles as symbols of support for freedom in Poland. Today, the flame of freedom continues to glow over Poland. That is why I grant Poland the most-favored-nation treatment and lift the ban on government and guaranteed loans." This is how we could present in brief President Reagan's motives for his 19 February decision to lift the remaining U.S. sanctions [sankcje] that had been illegally imposed on Poland.

The PPR Government is pleased with the abolition of the sanctions, and the same reaction has been recorded in many European capitals. There is a deep justification for this extensive European response to an event that is actually a bilateral event. When the united States applied sanctions, it asked its allies to follow suit and to boycott Poland politically and economically. The United States is a great power, one situated across the atlantic and able to choose its friends as it likes. What is significant in this connection is that its willingness to fight for democracy and human rights in Poland is in glaring contrast to its unwillingness and inability to impose any telling restrictions on South Africa.

It seems the U.S. allies' concept of international policy is different because at no time has the United States been able to isolate our country from the international community. In addition, W. Jaruzelski's most recent diplomatic encounters have shown that actually the United States has become anachronistic and alone in its Polish policy. That is why the view aired in European capitals seem to indicate U.S. allies are pleased with the U.S. return to the policy of common sense.

The President's speech and his aides' news conferences suggested it was the appeals of the Catholic Church and the opposition as well as the changes in our domestic policy that had caused the United States to abaondon sanctions. Thomas Simons, deputy assistant secretary of state, said at a news conference when explaining the President's decision: "Solidarity and the Catholic Church take the view that sanctions are outdated and have lost their meaning and should be lifted."

Two statements in this sentence are strange. First, it is out of place to identify the position of the church with the position of the underground. We know of no public statement made by the primate or by the pope that sanctions should be supported. That is why no one can claim he knows the church decided the sanctions were outdated. On the other hand, we know the leader of the former Solidarity identified himself with U.S. attacks against Poland to such an extent that he said at one time he considered himself an American. Second, if we were to believe it was really Walesa's stand that induced the President to change his policy, then we have to remark that the President continued to ponder this decision for an exceptionally long time because it was as far back as December 1983 that Walesa turned round and came out against sanctions because he realized how unpopular his original position had become.

Asked whether the lifting of sanctions indicated a change in the evaluation of General Jaruzelski, Simons said: "We have not changed our evalutation. It was Gen Jaruzelski's government that was in favor of the policy of dialogue with its people and not in favor of repression. It was the Polish Government itself that declared it wanted to follow the policy of national conciliation with all the forces of Polish society and to allow a form of pluralism. The United States seriously considered this declaration, and that is why we decided to cooperate with the Polish Government." Well, all we can do is regret that the State Department failed to study more carefully Gen Jaruzelski's declaration on 13 December, 1981, in which these intentions were explicit. A more careful study would have saved both sides many losses and misunderstandings.

It is obvious that the arguments used to explain the abolition of sanctions have been a propaganda measure primarily meant to meet the needs of domestic policy. There is nothing strange in this because it is always much more difficult to disclaim errors than to make them. It seems that the true reason for President Reagan's move is the awareness of the fact that Poland, strong with the political and economic support from the socialist countries, especially the USSR, will not succumb to diktat, that the U.S. allies are unwilling to toe the boycott line, and that those forces in Poland that continued to assure the United States victory was in sight are now no more than a shrinking periphery of public life.

However, regardless of the reasons that induced the President to cease the illegal and unfriendly actions against Poland, we should accept this gesture with satisfaction, although it would have been much better if these actions had never been carried out. If the United States gave up its policy of diktat and its attempts to develop events in our country in line with its own whims, that would be the best guarantee of a bilaterally positive and advantageous development of Polish-U.S. relations.

MESSNER REPLIES TO LETTER ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD262358 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 26 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner sent a letter to President of the Polish Physicians Society Prof. Zdzislaw Lewicki, in reply to a message from the International Physicians Against Nuclear War, of which the society is a member. Messner wrote in part:

The scale of threats to world peace, resulting from today's technology arms race, makes the historic task of averting the impending danger of nuclear destruction a matter not only for politicians and statesmen, but an imperative to societies of all states without exception.

We respect the activity of voluntary peace movements and give them our support. Poland hosted the historic congress of intellectuals in 1948 and the first congress of peace in 1950, which had started a broad world movement of defenders of peace.

As part of the U.N.-proclaimed International Year of Peace, in 1986 Warsaw saw the congress of intellectuals for a peaceful future of the world.

We share the assessment of the threats posed by the present arms race, as presented in the message from the international physicians against nuclear war, and the latter's emphasis on the need to take up efforts towards an agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons -- as a supreme imperative to mankind.

Operating on the same assumptions, the Polish Government has repeatedly expressed firm opposition to the arms race, the ensuing militarization of international relations and development of anti-humanitarian doctrines of conducting wars, which assume the use of mass destruction weapons. At the same time, the Polish Government has been in favour of eliminating the nuclear threat by reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear arsenals. To this end, we support Mikhail Gorbachev's programme of liquidation of mass destruction weapons until the end of this century and the specific proposals on the issue he made in Reykjavik. The Polish Government is particularly opposed to the American plans of spreading the arms race into outer space, which in line with binding international agreements, should be used to the benefit of all mankind and solely in peaceful purposes. The militarizaion of space would create a fresh source of danger to world peace and the security of individual states. Not only into political diction, but into international reality it would introduce such notions as "space terror," "space deterrence," or "space diplomacy from the position of strength".

We are deeply convinced and hope that within the ongoing Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva the chances created at Reykjavik will be properly used.

All states bear responsibility for peace, irrespective of their size. Guided by the principles of socialist foreign policy and the lessons drawn from the tragic experience of World War II, which had hit the Polish nation particularly acutely, Poland has been striving to make its own, genuine contribution into disarmament measures and strengthening of international security.

Thirty years ago, Poland proposed to form an atom-free zone in Central Europe. The basic assumptions of Polish Minister Adam Rapacki's plan presented in that regard have remained valid to this day and are a subject of renewed interest on the part of politicians and social forces in Europe. We had a role in initiating the CSCE process by the Helsinki conference and giving it a proper direction, in tune with the 1975 Final Act. Presently, we are making efforts to extend the process onto conventional disarmament in Europe and to consistently implement the first agreement reached by the Stockholm conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe last year.

I am deeply convinced that joint efforts by governments, social movements and people of goodwill all over the world will terminate the circle of the arms race and create conditions for mankind to pass into a safer era free of nuclear arms and the resultant threats.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS PIOTRKOW VOIVODE

LD262302 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 26 -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers accepted Wlodzimierz Stefanski's resignation from the post of Piotrkow Voivode, the resignation being tendered in connection with a comprehensive control of the province.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Mieczyslaw Szulc for the vacant post.

Szulc, born in 1935, completed his studies at the Higher Party School in Moscow. Since 1982 he has been the PUWP voivodship committee organising secretary in Piotrkow Trybunalski and the vice-chairman of the voivodship people's council.

GDR'S STOPH CONTINUES 'FRIENDLY' VISIT

Ceausescu Receives Stoph

LD261924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received for a friendly talk this afternoon by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania. Willi Stoph conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. They were reciprocated with equal cordiality by Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the friendly talk the two politicians noted with great satisfaction the cooperation between the SED and the RCP and between the GDR and the SR of Romania are of a high standard and are continually developed and deepened. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded 15 years ago has proved itself in practice.

The purposeful and steady implementation of the agreements reached at the highest level have brought, particularly last year, both countries good progress and mutual benefit. These agreements also form the basis for cooperation for the next few years. Willi Stoph noted that the consultations with Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian government and member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, proceeded wholly in this spirit. The GDR, like Romania, will continue to undertake every effort to expand and deepen cooperation between the fraternally allied countries in all spheres.

Nicolae Ceausescu noted with great satisfaction the positive assessment of the consultations between the government heads of the two countries. He stated that this consultation is in line with the spirit of the constructive, result-oriented talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and himself in May 1985 during the official friendship visit by a Romanian party and state delegation to the GDR.

On international questions the need for doing everything to preserve and guarantee peace in the long term and to save mankind from a nuclear inferno was stressed. With the USSR's far-reaching proposals for nuclear disarmament and the Budapest appeal, the socialist community has a comprehensive peace program. These constructive and realistic proposals will show the forces of strength and realism throughout the world a viable way. The Reykjavik summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan last November has outstanding significance in the struggle for the prohibition and abolition of nuclear weapons and against the arms race. Everything that emerged at Reykjavik still has to be achieved, however.

Ceausescu said that increasing significance is attached to the close collaboration and coordination of foreign policy within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The GDR and Romania will play their part in coming to agreements with all states by means of dialogue and collaboration with the forces of peace and detente to defuse the situation in the world and to achieve disarmament and predictable international relations. This is the only way to make the world more secure.

Participating in the meeting were: Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Constantin Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government.

Gheorge Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government and member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, as well as Ambassadors Dr Herbert Plaschke and Gheorged Carnafil also attended the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship in the RCP Central Committee building.

Dascalescu, Stoph Begin Talks

AU261827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/2/1987 -- On February 26 official talks started in Bucharest between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of GDR.

During the talks the two heads of government highlighted the essential part played by the interviews between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, president of the Council of State of the GDR, by the understandings and accords agreed upon those occasions for a continuous development of the ties of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples.

Considering that the standard of development, the high technological level and the economic potential of both countries offer ever greater prospects to the amplification of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the GDR, the two prime ministers expressed the resolve to confer -- in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level -- new dimensions on the bilateral collaboration in various domains of activity, in the interest of the socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks focused on an analysis of the way of implementation of the targets in the long-term programs regarding the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, the specialization and cooperation in production, in view of an expansion of the trade relations between Romania and GDR. They pointed out the importance of these programs for ensuring an ever more stable and long-run framework to the mutually-advantageous economic collaboration between ministries, centrals and enterprises in the two countries in view of turning out new, highly-technological products competitive on a world plane.

In the context the two heads of government agreed on new actions meant to lead to a deepening of the collaboration and cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, the chemical industry, fine mechanics and optics, the food industry, agriculture as well as other sectors of joint interest. Concrete measures have also been established for an expansion and diversification of the mutual exchanges of goods, particularly along the path of taking up new ventures of cooperation and specialization in production.

There have also been analyzed actions to be taken in view of expanding the collaboration in the fields of education, culture, health care and other spheres of activity of joint interest.

During the talks the sides informed mutually of the preoccupations and tasks facing the two countries in point of implementing the programs of socialist construction.

Views were exchanged on some major questions of the current international life.

Participating in the talks, that proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and understanding, is First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration between Romania and GDR, Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other officials.

Attending for the German side are Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for his country in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, and other officials.

Stoph Tours Optical Works

LD270017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (ADN) -- The 2d day of Willi Stoph's visit was rounded off by a tour of the Bucharest Optical Works (IOR) this afternoon. The guest, accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, was greeted at the factory gate by Alexandru Necula, minister for electrical engineering, and Ion Rentea, director of the IOR. Delegates of the approximately 8,000 workers in the enterprise greeted the visitors from the GDR.

Willi Stoph looked at two departments that have been cooperating with the GDR's optical industry on a contractual basis for years. In his entry in the factory's visitors' book, Willi Stoph expressed his great appreciation for the achievements of the workers and the level of production. The IOR products, which are well knokwn in the GDR, are a significant contribution to increased production in Romanian industry, to perfecting the technical basis of research, training, and education and to improving the provision of the population with consumer goods.

GERMAN WORKERS' COUNCIL PRAISES FOREIGN POLICY

AU262113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/2/1987 -- On February 26 Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The plenum debated the tasks incumbent on the Council in the implementation of the plans and programmes for the country's economic and social development.

Participating in the proceedings were Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Richard Winter, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The report regarding the participation of the working people of German nationality in the work for the multilateral develaopment and thriving of the homeland was presented by Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the Council.

On behalf of the working people of German nationality, the participants in the debates expressed ardent gratitude to the RCP and the Romanian state for the exemplary democratic and humanitarian way in which the national question has been solved in Romania -- one of the great gains of socialism -- and for the equal rights enjoyed by all the citizens of the country, irrespective of natinality.

The plenum set forth the participation of the working people of German nationality in Romania in the great achievements made by the entire people over the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress.

Those taking the floor rejected firmly and with indignation the attempts of certain reactionary forces, of certain foreign circles to disparage the way in which the national question has been solved in Romania, and the Romanian people's remarkable achievements in the socialist construction, characterizing the tendentious statements and material as inventions based on national chauvinistic and revanchist theses that represent a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the Romanian state.

The plenum expressed full adhesion to the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, to the demarches and initiatives of peace, understanding and wide international collaboration of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The participants in the debates expressed the firm commitment of the working people of German nationality to work firmly, in a revolutionary spirit, for the unflinching implementation of the historic resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

In conclusion the plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality endorsed a resolution.

MAGYAR NATIONALITY WORKERS' COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

Rejects Outside Interference

AU262111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/2/1987 — A plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality of the Socialist Republic of Romania took place in Bucharest, on February 26.

The plenum analyzed the tasks incumbent upon the Council, a representative body of socialist, revolutionary democracy in Romania, in the mobilization of the working people of Magyar nationality, in close unity with the whole people, for the fulfilment of the plan tasks for 1987 and for the current five-year period, for the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress resolutions.

The works were attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Iosif Szasz, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as well as by representataives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

The report on the questions included in the agenda of the plenary meeting was presented by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Working People of Magyar nationality.

The participants in the debates highlighted with patriotic pride the outstanding successes scored in the years of socialism, especially in the period inaugurated by the 9th RCP Congress, pointing out that the grand accomplishments in these years were the results of the joint work of all citizens of the homeland, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities.

The plenary meeting highlighted with satisfaction the historical truth that the national question in Romania was settled in a fair, revolutionary and definitive manner, based on the principles of scientific socialism, on the concrete conditions of the country, with genuine equality of rights being secured to all working people, irrespective of nationality.

In behalf of the working people of Magyar nationality in Romania, the plenary meeting categorically rejected any attempt of interference in the country's domestic affairs, no matter wherefrom they might come, any theory and manifestation of the reactionary circles everywhere, that try to create and fuel situations of tension among states, to envenom the international political climate. Indignantly rejecting such conceptions, the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality expressed its full adhesion to the internal and external policy of the RCP and Romanian state and pledged itself to resolutely work for the intensification of the activity of patriotic education among the population of Magyar nationality, for the strengthening of the brotherhood and friendship of all working people in Socialist Romania, of the collaboration and good understanding among all peoples of the world.

The plenum voiced the resolution of the Council, of all working people of Magyar nationality to contribute more energetically, together with the whole people to the steady implementation of the targets set by the 13th RCP Congress. In connection with the questions on the agenda the plenum endorsed a resolution.

RCP CONGRATULATORY LETTER TO BOBU ON BIRTHDAY

AU261145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 87 p 3

["Letter of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Emil Bobu,

On the 60th anniversary of your birthday, we have the great pleasure of warmly congratulating you and wishing you, from the bottom of our hearts, a long and happy life and new and fruitful achievements in your entire activity.

On this festive occasion, we wish to express our sentiments of esteem, regard, and appreciation for the work you have done and continue to do among the ranks of our heroic and glorious Communist Party, and for the spirit of responsibility and exactingness in which you act in implementing the important tasks entrusted to you.

We highly value your contribution -- as a member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee -- to pooling the efforts of communists and the entire nation, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, to fulfill in an exemplary way the historic 13th RCP Congress decisions and the tasks and targets established by the party for ensuring the country's socioeconomic development and raising the people's overall level of civilization and well-being.

Dear Comrade Emil Bobu, we wish you much health and energy so that, together with us and the entire party and nation, you may further make an active contribution to implementing the great plans and programs for the intensive development and modernization of the national economy, continuously strengthening and enhancing the leading role of our Communist Party, and unflinchingly promoting a revolutionary spirit in our party's activity, with a view to successfully implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, ensuring Romania's progress toward communism, and increasingly asserting our free, independent, and sovereign socialist fatherland in a world of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

On your birthday, we warmly wish you the traditional "Many Happy Returns of the Day!"

The RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee

Ceausescu Presents Bobu Award

AU261056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] At a ceremony held on Monday at the headquarters of the RCP Central Committee, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, presented Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, with the Order of "The Star of the SR of Romania" First Class, conferred by presidential decree, for his contribution to implementing the party-state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland, on his 60th birthday.

Comrade Emil Bobu expressed warmest gratitude to the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the high distinction awarded to him, and pledged to do his best to unswervingly implement our party-state policy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated Comrade Emil Bobu and wished him ever greater successes in his entire activity.

Full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee present at the ceremony also congratulated Comrade Emil Bobu, and wished him much health and power in work, and new successes in fulfilling the tasks entrusted to him by the party.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU261951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/2/1987 -- Thursday, February 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Boncho Mitev who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Romania. The reception occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

The ambassador's address highlights the fine links established between the two neighbour and friendly countries laying stress on the decisive importance of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov for their ascending course. Emphasis is also placed on the fact that the successes the two countries score in socialist construction laid a solid foundation for the deepening and expansion of a productive cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.

In his address President Nicolae Ceausescu points out that the RCP and the Romanian people are highly appreciative of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation, deeply rooted in the two peoples' history, which develoop successfully for mutual interest, in the interest of socialism, peace and international cooperation. Reference is made to the meetings and fruitful talks he had with Todor Zhivkov, meetings that made and make a decisive contribution to strengthening friendship and develop the manysided cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. The determination is also expressed to further work for boosting and steadily diversifying these ties, for deepening cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other areas.

The address highlights the fine cooperation between the two countries on an international plane for the promotion of understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

RADIO COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S TU SPEECH

AU262029 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] In his speech to the delegates of the Trade Union Congress, Gorbachev said he sees the Trade Unions under the conditions of restructuring as peculiar counterweight to technocratic tendencies in the economy and as a fighter for strengthening social orientation in economic decisions. What is especially important in his new vision of the Trade Unions is the linking of this organization with democratization in the production process -- or rather with certain new forms of self-management -- as well as the distribution of income.

The Working Collectives Law of 1983 envisaged some of these things, but they have been by and large absent in practice. The process of general democratization -- which is to say not only concerning production relations -- was given much attention in Gorbachev's speech to trade Union activists. He pointed out that the choice facing Soviet society at present is reduced to two roads: either to democratization or to social inertia and conservativism.

In this connection he mentioned the machinery of obstruction, which, as he put it, acts against the machinery of restructuring. One can conclude from this that a process of obstruction runs parallel to the process of restructuring. The roots of the former still appear to be deeper than the roots of restructuring, which has just started to grow. Gorbachev even stated that it was only after the cadre plenum a month ago that one could say restructuring assumed the nature of an in-depth process.

In conclusion, it is worthwhile to point out that part of the speech in which Gorbachev said that democracy is not the opposite of order but that it is also not the mere obedience of subordinates. This is obviously directed at those social groups that traditionally, and often uncritically, link democracy and anarchy. It is also directed at those widest strata of the people that for a long time justified their own inertia with such imposed false dilemmas.

At this moment when, as Gorbachev said, the fate of restructuring is being decided, a modern socialist comprehension of democracy is a necessity and the strongest weapon against any machinery of obstruction.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

AU182135 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Report on interview with Minister of Transportation Mustafa Pljakic, Deputy Minister of Labor Stipe Tadic, and Deputy Minister of Information Mirko Marinovic by Raimund Loew in Belgrade -- date not given; passages within quotation marks are recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into German translation]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Loew] Mustafa Pljakic, SFRY President of the Committee for Transportation and Communications, stresses the interest of Yugoslav enterprises in promoting technological modernization through collaboration with Austrian partners.

[Pljakic] "We are interested in the participation of our firms in the Eureka program together with Austrian firms. We have adopted a new law on joint investment projects and for technology transfer in some sectors. Here we see joint risks but also joint profits. We have envisaged in our system and in our law that profits obtained remain protected, and it can be decided whether the profits are transferred or reinvested."

[Loew] It is not only the efforts to expand the private sector but also new incentives for Yugoslav guest workers abroad to invest their savings at home that are part of the most recent economic reforms. This shall be made easier for them and not only if they wish to open an enterprise of their own. For 1 year Yugoslav guest workers have been permitted, in effect, to purchase a job in a self-managed state enterprise if they lend the firm management the money needed for that purpose in foreign currency. Deputy Minister of Labor Stipe Tadic would like Austria to support this program.

[Tadic] "I can say we have found a common language with respect to many questions. Austrian assistance to Yugoslav guest workers returning to their homeland is the only major question that was not solved by the Yugoslav agreement with Austria."

[Loew] Stipe Tadic is here thinking of a supplement to the social agreement involving returnees. Following the example of other European states, returning guest workers should be either paid severance pay or be granted loans under favorable conditions. It would also facilitate returns if the guest workers could receive in Yugoslavia the unemployments benefits to which they paid contributions over many years. Negotiations on this subject will start soon.

Belgrade holds in principle a positive attitude toward Austria's wish for concluding an information and early warning agreement on nuclear power plants. But while Austria primarily has in mind the Krsko nuclear power plant near the Slovene-Croatian border, the Yugoslav side would prefer a general environmental protection treaty. This treaty should comprise both air and water pollution -- a side glance is taken here at the Mur River, which is heavily polluted in Austria.

As far as Croat and Slovene minorities in Austria are concerned, the debate concerning minority schools in Carinthia is being watched attentively. The idea that a solution could be enforced against the will of the minority is causing concern. Deputy Minister of Information Mirko Marinovic strikes a conciliatory note in the conversation:

[Marinovic] "I would say that in the relations with its neighbors Yugoslavia is of the view that minorities constitute bridges of friendship that link us with the neighboring countries."

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVE MOVEMENTS

LD242033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 24 Feb 87

["LCY Central Committee Commission on Alternative Movements" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Insufficient information on the nature of the so-called new social movements is one of the causes of a priori antagonism and unjustifiable fear of these movements appearing in our country.

The LC should openly and critically discuss the appearance of these movements and not reject in advance their initiatives, in particular when they are the expression of their members' justifiable interests. It also should ensure that they are not used by nationalists, clericalists, or representatives of other unacceptable ideologies for their own aims.

These are some conclusions from a session of the LCY Central Committee commission for ideopolitical questions of the activity of communists among the young generation held today, at which the participants discussed the ideology of new social movements -- a theme that recently has caused a great deal of public controversy. Are the new social movements really new? In what sense do they represent themselves as the "alternative" ones and for what reasons? What is their ideological background? These are, as Stipe Oreskovic, who submitted an introductory report, said, only some of the questions to which clear answers have not as yet been given with regard to these groups of ecologists, feminists, opponents of nuclear energy, and the so-called peace supporters. One of the misconceptions about the new social movements, as Oreskovic said, is that they are identified with each other, although they are very different from one another -- even the ideology of ecologists ranges from the left to the extreme right. Similar differences also exist with respect to the so-called civil society, which some social movements advocate.

Boris Muzinic, LCY Central Committee executive secretary, believes that attitudes which regard the new social movements as a "united reactionary mass" must be rejected. In the new social movements, they also are elements that favor self-management and not just ones with reactionary demands. Not all their members support a return to a bourgeois society, Muzinic said. The appearance of the movements, as he stressed, is legitimate to the extent to which their demands are legitimate. These demands, however, are not met with sufficient understanding from the existing institutions. According to him, it would be good to allow free and full involvement of these movements in the actions of the SAWPY, acting as the front of socialist forces.

Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also stressed that not enough was known about the new social movements and spoke in favor of a Marxist analysis that would make possible adequate political analysis of their appearance. He said that there was a danger that the new movements could be used by the "old" ones -- such as nationalism and clericalism -- for their own aims, although young people who join the new movements, according to him, do not do so because of an inclination toward such ideas. Among the reasons for the emergence of these movements, Suvar mentioned the bureaucratization of social institutions. Much of what is happening in the movements has an un-Marxist ideological basis, but this does not mean that we should not struggle to turn them toward Marxism, Suvar said. He rejected inter alia the criticism that some advocates of the "civil society" make about self-management, identifying such criticism with state socialism and proposing a return to a bourgeois society. However, as Suvar added, the emergence of the new social movements in our society is still a minor issue, and we should not be afraid of its threat to our society, unless the LCY and other organized social forces are not sufficiently involved in solving social problems.

Saying that no question in society is ever solved or answered for good, Dusan Dragosavac said that it was normal for various human needs to emerge and that therefore it was necessary to develop initiative and spontaneity. At the same time, however, social forces should help and direct initiatives and spontaneity. In this, according to him, the Socialist Alliance has so far been insufficiently active. Dragosavac spoke in favor of greater tolerance and said the manifestations of nationalism, clericalism, and other unacceptable ideologies and activities should be opposed.

Dragosavac also rejected the idea of identifying some negative phenomenon connected with new social movements with Slovenia, which other participants in the discussion also warned against. In all environments there are negative phenonenon, but identifying a nation or nationality with them is wrong and leads to nationalism, Dragosavac said.

The conclusions from today's session of the commission will be used for the forthcoming discussions on the new social movements.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT

AU261941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] We have reduced the growth of unemployment in the country, but we have not succeeded in stopping it, Stipe Tadic, secretary of the Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Social Agreement on Employment -- signed 2 years ago -- said at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Tadic reported that 1,082,000 Yugoslavs are unemployed at present. Some 800,000 of these are below 30 years of age. The Employment Bureaus' lists contain, among others, 3,500 doctors and dentists and 17,000 workers who have returned from abroad.

At one of its coming sessions, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will adopt a conclusion on the implementation of the Social Accord on Employment. As President Nenad Bucin said, the situation demands very precise tasks for the SAWPY, but the previously prepared draft of the conclusions is ridden with cliches.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWISS FIRM -- Sarajevo, Feb 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav business system Energoinvest of Sarajevo has signed a long-term contract on industrial co-production and business and technical cooperation with the Swiss firm Copechim. Under the contract, the two enterprises are to exchange about 72 million dollars' worth of chemical and petrochemical products annually. The French firm Elf and a number of Yugoslav enterprises, members of the Sarajevo chemical and petrochemical industry business community, will also participate in the project. For years, the Copechim firm has supplied the Yugoslav chemical industry with raw materials and has also purchased its products. The new contract also includes the joint marketing of chemical and petrochemical products on third markets. The plants operating as part of the Energeoinvest business system plan to export about 480 million dollars' worth of power equipment, machinery, bauxite and other products this year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 26 Feb 87 LD]

MACHINE, EQUIPMENT EXPORT -- Karlovac, Feb 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav enterprise Jugoturbina of Karlovac will export half of its total production in 1987 valued at about 60.5 million dollars. Jugoturbina earned 32.5 million dollars last year from exports of machines and equipment. Most of its products went to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Egypt, Iraq and Algeria. Jugoturbina's plants employ over 8,500 workers, technicians and engineers. They manufacture pumps and pumping plants, turbines and turbo-compressors, marine and power supply equipment, and other products. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 26 Feb 87 LD]